



ECVP/ESVP Summer School in Veterinary Pathology



Marie Curie Training Courses

Summer School 2005 – Reproductive System 279/04E

SLIDE NO	ORGAN	STAIN	DIAGNOSIS	HISTOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
279/04 E	Bartholin's gland Veal calf	HE	CONTROL	<p>Alveolar branched glandular tubules with mucous secretion, normally split into ducts made of dense connective tissue, has three main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The functional parenchyma: made up of mucous membrane adenomers with cells with a base nucleus; this represents a limited percentage of the gland in impuberal females, considerable in pubescent animals and even greater in adult cows; • The myo-connective stromal tissue: supporting tissue containing the hemo-lymphatic vasal system. This clearly divides the parenchyma into lobules occupying most of the glandular space; • The epithelium of the excretory ducts: single layer in lobular seat, in several layers in intermediate ducts, layered pavement, similar to the epithelium which lines the vaginal cavity, in the main duct. The latter is made up of four cellular layers: basal, parabasal, up to four cellular layers; intermediate and superficial with about eight cellular layers. The height of the various layers of cells varies in accordance with the hormonal stimulation oscillating from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 50 cells. This changes the cellular composition and volume, which is minimal in a pregnant luteus body and maximal (expanded) in the estrogenic cyclic phase. Obviously hormonal stimulation is not contemplated in prepuberal animals; In the acini and ducts of prepuberal calves there is little or no secretive-mucous but this may be present in moderate amounts in pubescent animals.